

Chapter 11 Quiz- The Roaring 1920s

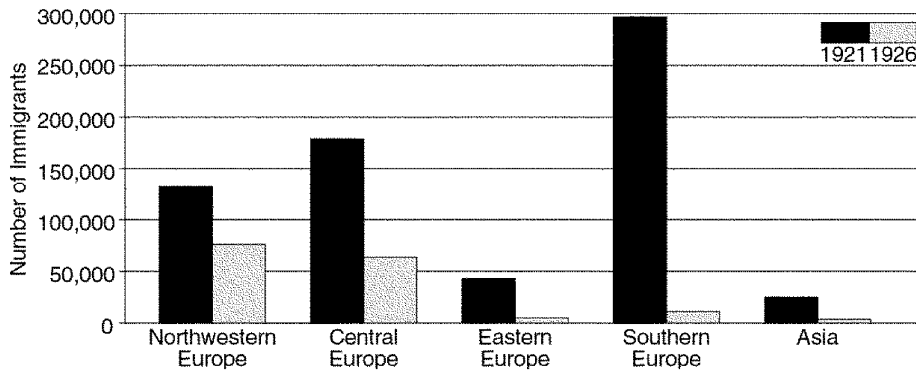
Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Ch. 11.1 The Republican Decade

1. Key features of Republican administrations of the 1920s included
 - a. expansionism and business regulation.
 - b. isolationism and laissez-faire business policy.
 - c. a buildup of armaments and armed forces.
 - d. reduction of quotas and increased immigration.
2. An example of the corruption associated with the Republican Decade can be seen in...
 - a. The Scopes Trial
 - b. The Teapot Dome Scandal
 - c. The Spoils System
 - d. Tammany Hall
3. Under the Kellogg-Briand Pact, 15 nations agreed not to use
 - a. goods produced in the Soviet Union.
 - b. evidence gathered unfairly to convict immigrants.
 - c. raids to root out "subversives."
 - d. the threat of war in their dealings with one another.
4. The Red Scare was a response to
 - a. Prohibition.
 - b. the Teapot Dome scandal.
 - c. the Russian Revolution.
 - d. the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
5. The Palmer raids were organized to root out groups whose activities
 - a. took place in secret.
 - b. posed a clear danger to the country.
 - c. upset President Coolidge.
 - d. did not make a profit or help society.
6. Many Americans believed that Sacco and Vanzetti were executed because they were
 - a. subversives trying to overthrow the government.
 - b. Communist agitators who helped organize strikes.
 - c. responsible for setting off bombs that damaged A. Mitchell Palmer's home.
 - d. immigrants with radical beliefs during the Red Scare.
7. Many Americans believed that Communists were behind the
 - a. labor strikes of 1919.
 - b. election of President Harding.
 - c. Fordney-McCumber Tariff.
 - d. immigration policies of the Republicans.
8. Not included in the quotas of 1920s immigration policy, these groups filled the labor void left by immigration restrictions.
 - a. Chinese and Japanese
 - b. Mexicans and Canadians
 - c. Italians and Greeks
 - d. Russians and Mongolians

Immigration to the United States, 1921 and 1926



9.

The data shown in the chart above clearly shows that the changes to the quota system enacted in 1924 favor immigrants from this area.

- a. Northwestern Europe
- b. Central Europe
- c. Eastern Europe
- d. Southern Europe

Ch. 11.2- A Business Boom

10. A consumer economy is one that depends on a large amount of
 - a. thrift.
 - b. spending.
 - c. money in savings.
 - d. ready cash.
11. Advertisements in the 1920s changed from an emphasis on quality to an emphasis on
 - a. consumer image.
 - b. quantity.
 - c. product location.
 - d. production.
12. Consumers' desire for exciting new products led to
 - a. record savings rates.
 - b. a dramatic drop in the price of cotton.
 - c. an increase in personal debt.
 - d. the domination of industry by huge corporations.
13. How did installment plans affect the American economy in the 1920s?
 - a. They led to a sharp decline in average wages.
 - b. They inspired Americans to cut back on luxury items.
 - c. They fueled the growth of the consumer economy.
 - d. They reinforced the demand for lower tariffs.

14. The economy grew in the 1920s as consumers
 - a. carefully conserved electricity.
 - b. invested most of their money in government bonds.
 - c. learned to ignore advertisements.
 - d. began to buy goods on credit.
15. The industry that did the most to boost other industries in the 1920s was
 - a. aviation.
 - b. oil refining.
 - c. automobile making.
 - d. steel production.
16. Henry Ford's dream was to sell cars that
 - a. came in many colors.
 - b. could travel 100 miles per hour.
 - c. ordinary people could afford.
 - d. would attract wealthy business owners.
17. Ford's success came partly from
 - a. horizontal consolidation.
 - b. vertical consolidation.
 - c. making identical automobiles.
 - d. making more cars so that each would cost less.

Ch. 11.3- Society in the 1920s

18. African Americans migrated north in the early 1900s mainly because of
 - a. offers of free land.
 - b. the climate.
 - c. an industrial boom.
 - d. a widespread business slowdown.
19. Why did many Americans become fascinated with heroes in the 1920s?
 - a. They longed to return to the days of World War I.
 - b. They longed for symbols of old-fashioned virtues.
 - c. They had little leisure time to pursue their own interests.
 - d. They objected to being reminded of basic American ideals.
20. One major demographic shift of the 1920s was the movement of
 - a. large numbers of Americans to the suburbs.
 - b. large numbers of Americans from the North to the South.
 - c. French-speaking Canadians into *barrios*.
 - d. Mexican workers to New England.
21. The new morals and manners of the 1920s were reflected in
 - a. women's fashions.
 - b. the Great Migration.
 - c. the new factory jobs.
 - d. politics.

22. Though relatively few in number, flappers represented
- a sign of social stability.
 - women's desire to break with the past.
 - women's desire to return to the past.
 - the significant impact of women on national elections.

Ch. 11.4- Mass Media and the Jazz Age

23. The rapid development of the mass media during the 1920s
- promoted a mass migration to rural areas.
 - encouraged Americans to work longer hours.
 - promoted the creation of a national culture.
 - simplified life for most Americans.
24. This literary movement spoke in an African American voice about racism and discrimination.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. The Lost Generation | c. The Harlem Renaissance |
| b. The Fundamentalists | d. The Speakeasies |
25. This literary movement spoke out against the loss of morals, the materialism and greed evident in 1920s American Society.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. The Lost Generation | c. The Harlem Renaissance |
| b. The Fundamentalists | d. The Speakeasies |

Ch. 11.5- Cultural Conflicts

26. One result of Prohibition during the 1920s was
- | | |
|--|---|
| a. an increase in alcoholism. | c. the rise of organized crime. |
| b. a decline in dancing and socializing. | d. the creation of urban artistic colonies. |
27. In the 1920s, fundamentalists gained attention for their belief in
- the repeal of Prohibition.
 - the theory of evolution.
 - a literal interpretation of the Bible.
 - a larger role for technology in everyday life.
28. What group lost some momentum as a result of the Scopes trial?
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. lawyers | c. fundamentalists |
| b. African Americans | d. bootleggers |
29. All of the following are associated with racial discrimination in the 1920s **except**...
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. Increased membership in the KKK | c. Red Summer |
| b. The Marcus Garvey Movement | d. The Volstead Act |
30. Marcus Garvey led a movement to
- segregate African Americans in northern cities.
 - build up African American self-respect and economic power.
 - unionize African American workers.
 - create new African American homelands in the Caribbean islands.

Chapter 11 Quiz- The Roaring 1920s

Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 486 | 488
OBJ: 14.1.3 STA: 11.5.1 | 11.6.1 | 11.6.2
TOP: Foreign policy | Harding presidency | Coolidge presidency
NOT: 14.1.3—See how Republican leadership during the Harding and Coolidge presidencies shaped the 1920s.
2. ANS: B PTS: 1
3. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 489
OBJ: 14.1.3 TOP: Republican leadership in the 1920s | Kellogg-Briand Pact
NOT: 14.1.3—See how Republican leadership during the Harding and Coolidge presidencies shaped the 1920s.
4. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 481
OBJ: 14.1.1 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Red Scare | Communism
NOT: 14.1.1—Learn about events that fueled the Red Scare of the early 1920s.
5. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 482
OBJ: 14.1.1 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Communism | Red Scare
NOT: 14.1.1—Learn about events that fueled the Red Scare of the early 1920s.
6. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 483
OBJ: 14.1.1 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Immigrants | Communism | Red Scare
NOT: 14.1.1—Learn about events that fueled the Red Scare of the early 1920s.
7. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 483
OBJ: 14.1.2 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Red Scare | Communism | Labor strikes
NOT: 14.1.2—Find out about conflicts that led to the major labor strikes of 1919.
8. ANS: B PTS: 1
9. ANS: A PTS: 1
10. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 491
OBJ: 14.2.1 STA: 11.6.1 TOP: Economics | Consumer economy
NOT: 14.2.1—Understand the role businesses and consumers play in a consumer economy.
11. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 492
OBJ: 14.2.1 STA: 11.6.1 TOP: Economics | Consumer economy | Advertising
NOT: 14.2.1—Understand the role businesses and consumers play in a consumer economy.
12. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 500
OBJ: 14.3.2 STA: 11.6.1 TOP: Economics | Consumer debt | Consumer behavior
NOT: 14.3.2—Observe the danger signs that were present in the economy of the late 1920s.
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 492
OBJ: 14.2.3 STA: 11.6.1 | 11.6.2 TOP: Consumer economy
NOT: 14.2.3—Discover the ways in which industrial growth affected the economy of the 1920s.
14. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 492
OBJ: 14.2.1 STA: 11.6.1 TOP: Consumer economy
NOT: 14.2.1—Understand the role businesses and consumers play in a consumer economy.
15. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 496
OBJ: 14.2.2 STA: 11.5.7 TOP: Economics | Automobile industry
NOT: 14.2.2—Find out how Henry Ford and the automobile were important to the 1920s.

16. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 494
 OBJ: 14.2.2 STA: 11.5.7 TOP: Henry Ford | Economics | Mass production
 NOT: 14.2.2—Find out how Henry Ford and the automobile were important to the 1920s.
17. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 495
 OBJ: 14.2.2 STA: 11.5.7 TOP: Henry Ford | Mass production | Economics
 NOT: 14.2.2—Find out how Henry Ford and the automobile were important to the 1920s.
18. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 455
 OBJ: 13.1.2 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: African American migration
 NOT: 13.1.2—Find out how the nation’s cities and suburbs were affected by Americans on the move from rural areas.
19. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 456–457
 OBJ: 13.1.3 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: American heroes
 NOT: 13.1.3—Read about America’s heroes of the 1920s, and come to see the reasons for their popularity.
20. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 456
 OBJ: 13.1.2 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Demographics | Suburbs
 NOT: 13.1.2—Find out how the nation’s cities and suburbs were affected by Americans on the move from rural areas.
21. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 453
 OBJ: 13.1.1 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Women’s roles
 NOT: 13.1.1—Learn how women’s roles changed in the 1920s.
22. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 452
 OBJ: 13.1.1 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Women’s roles
 NOT: 13.1.1—Learn how women’s roles changed in the 1920s.
23. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 459
 OBJ: 13.2.1 STA: 11.5.6 TOP: Mass media | National culture
 NOT: 13.2.1—See how the mass media helped create common cultural experiences.
24. ANS: C PTS: 1
25. ANS: A PTS: 1
26. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 467
 OBJ: 13.3.1 STA: 11.5.3 TOP: Prohibition
 NOT: 13.3.1—Learn about the effects of Prohibition on society.
27. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 470
 OBJ: 13.3.2 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Fundamentalism | Religion
 NOT: 13.3.2—Discover the issues of religion that were at the core of the Scopes trial.
28. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 470–471
 OBJ: 13.3.2 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Scopes trial | Evolution
 NOT: 13.3.2—Discover the issues of religion that were at the core of the Scopes trial.
29. ANS: D PTS: 1
30. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Average REF: 472–473
 OBJ: 13.3.3 STA: 11.5.2 TOP: Garvey movement
 NOT: 13.3.3—Find out how racial tensions changed after World War I.